

ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, Oct. 4.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 962 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 163; missing in action, 172; wounded severely, 574; died from wounds, 67; died from aeroplane accident, 1; died from accident and other causes, 6; died of disease, 24; wounded, degree undetermined, 12; wounded slightly, 2; prisoner, 1.

Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
Elmer G. Anderson, New Britain.
Wounded Severely.
James D. Dugan, Jewett City.
Joseph Reback, New Haven.
Henry G. Kane, Hartford.
John Edward O'Clare, Grosvenor Dale.
Peter Yarns, Plainfield.
Hugh Fitzsimmons, New Haven.
William F. Beebe, New London.
Frank R. Colangelo, Waterbury.
Anton Krolczki, Norwich.
Hugh H. McDermott, New Haven.
John F. Maloney, Meriden.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 532 names, divided as follows—Killed in action, 113; missing in action, 66; wounded severely, 308; died from wounds, 31; died from disease, 11; died from aeroplane accident, 1; died from accident and other causes, 7.

Connecticut names included are:

Died from Wounds.
Robert O. Fletcher, Norwich.
Warren Louis Hoel, Collinsville.
Wounded Severely.
Alphonse Vertefeuille, Waterbury.
John W. Olson, 81 Woodland Ave., Bridgeport.
Missing in Action.
Patrick T. Swenney, Ansonia.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 944 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 212; missing in action, 83; wounded severely, 481; died from wounds, 100; died from accident, 12; died of disease, 48; died from aeroplane accident, 3; wounded, degree undetermined, 4; prisoners, 1.

Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
Thomas J. Brennan, Oakville.
Jeremiah J. Coleman, Middletown.
Wounded Severely.
Philip H. Moriarty, Hartford.
Lyle C. Bishop, East Haven.
Arthur E. Behrens, Middletown.
William J. McGuinness, 498 Stratford avenue, Bridgeport.
Frank Sikorski, New Haven.
Missing in Action.
Maurice Yalen, Hartford.
James Hayes, 309 Gregory street, Bridgeport.

Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General for Sunday, contain 761 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 155; missing in action, 200; wounded severely, 295; died from wounds, 69; died from aeroplane accident, 1; died from accident and other causes, 19; died of disease, 20; wounded, degree undetermined, 8; wounded slightly, 1; prisoners, 7.

Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
Bronson Hawley, 224 Brooklawn avenue, Bridgeport.
Michael Mallin, Waterbury.
Died from Wounds.
John H. Collins, Derby.
Died from Accident.
Thomas H. McGrath, New Haven.
Wounded Severely.
John Russell Hay, Stamford.
George N. Brigham, Rockville.
George H. Hyne, Hartford.
Carl E. Jaccucci, Hartford.
John W. Larson, Collinsville.
Missing in Action.
Lucien F. St. Cartier, Wallingford.
Frederick Joseph Rall, Jewett City.
Joseph Otto Schmidt, New Haven.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 933 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 78; missing in action, 107; wounded severely, 345; died from wounds, 34; died from accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 10; died from aeroplane accident, 1; prisoners, 11; wounded slightly, 4.

Connecticut names included are:

Wounded Severely.
Jousaust Mustafa, Gravel.
Paul E. Fredenburgh, Hartford.
Eugene Kennedy, New Britain.
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, 598 Park avenue, Bridgeport.
Arthur G. Hoelselt, Danbury.
Patrick Martin, Winsted.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 622 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 125; missing in action, 40; wounded severely, 227; died of wounds, 65; died from accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 51; died from aeroplane accident, 4; wounded slightly, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 2; prisoners, 4.

Connecticut names included are:

Wounded Severely.
Frederick W. Amundson, Norwalk.
John Brown, Waterbury.
Charles J. O'Boyle, 1022 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport.
Richard O. Recknagel, New Britain.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American Army and made public today contain 584 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 80; missing in action, 105; wounded severely, 338; died from wounds, 13; died from aeroplane accident, 4; died of disease, 30; wounded, degree undetermined, 4.

Connecticut names included are:

Killed in Action.
William Stankiewicz, Norwich.
John Hayes, Stamford.
Wounded Severely.
Sam O'Brien, Meriden.
James B. Morgan, Winsted.
John J. Dwyer, Jr., Waterbury.
Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).
Joseph Julius Schaefer, Bristol.

STREET CAR CARDS STRONGLY REBUKE PARTISAN CRITICS

Tom Spellacy Works Long Day For Government.

Urging the same theory as that advanced by Col. Roosevelt at the time of the Spanish-American war, that it is necessary to elect officeholders of the same political faith as the President in order that this country may not appear in the eyes of Europe to have repudiated its administration, the Democratic National Committee is conducting a nation-wide campaign to assure the party's success in every state, and has entered Connecticut to carry on its work.

By means of literature, street car posters, and other advertisements, the committee is spreading effective propaganda, which while primarily advancing the party's interests, at the same time provides much useful and accurate information for voters of all persuasions.

The street car cards are particularly striking, and for one thing carry a special appeal in that they do not bear any political stamp. They call upon the people of this country to elect President Wilson in his efforts to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and they present their arguments in a brief though convincing way. They are attracting wide-spread attention.

Democrats in this state are carrying on a strong educational campaign, to teach voters already on the lists, and those to be made, the duties of citizenship, their rights, and other things they should know.

Notwithstanding that he is in a contest for election to the highest office in the gift of the people of this state, United States District Attorney Thomas J. Spellacy, Democratic nominee for governor, doesn't forget even in the stress of political rivalry that he owes a service to his country, and though he is theoretically off duty, he nevertheless works fully as hard and as long for the government as he ever did before becoming a candidate.

Mr. Spellacy obtained a leave of absence for three months, commencing in August, and he draws no salary for that period, yet in spite of the fact he spends most of his time attending to matters which he feels he alone should take care of, he is constantly either at his office or going about the state on government business, for which he sacrifices even affairs of importance to his candidacy. And beside all this, he is laboring indefatigably to make the Liberty Loan a success.

Friends are urging the district attorney to take a rest in preparation for his coming campaign, but he pays no heed to them, as he believes it more essential that he look after the interests of the country, so far as they lie in his hands, than that he devote his efforts to what he regards as selfish ends.

INNOCENT MAN FINALLY FREED BY CONFESSION

Hartford, Oct. 10.—That John Kirby of 435 Shawmut avenue, Boston, was the third man who tried to rob the City Bank and Trust Co. of \$500 in this city on May 3, instead of William Murray of Boston, now serving a three year sentence in the State Prison at Waterbury for participation in the robbery, was the statement of John H. Kilgallin and William Donovan when arraigned in the Superior Court before Judge L. F. Burpee today, charged with perjury uttered in Murray's trial.

Kilgallin and Donovan pleaded not guilty to the perjury charge, and through Public Defender John F. Forward made a motion that their trial be deferred until December to allow them to get witnesses from Boston. They have been in State's Prison since June serving sentence for their part in the attempted robbery, which they admitted. Murray was captured later in Boston and extradited for trial. He claimed he was not in Hartford on May 3, 1918, and had witnesses that he was in Boston on that date.

That the men were bluffing was the opinion of State's Attorney Alcorn, who insisted on a jury trial of the perjury case.

DANBURY GROCERS PUNISHED FOR FOOD VIOLATIONS

Hartford, Oct. 10.—Announcement was made today by Federal Food Administrator Neville that he had convicted two Danbury retail grocers for violating the new wheat flour sales regulation and had ordered them to pay "contributions" to the Red Cross in lieu of closing them up by cutting off their supplies from licensed wholesalers.

G. Pastore & Co., who was found guilty of selling a half-barrel of flour for \$7, without the necessary 20 per cent. of substitutes, was ordered to pay \$100, to the American Red Cross, and Peter Gabrielli & Co. who sold an eighth barrel of flour without the necessary six pounds of substitutes was separated from a \$50 donation to the Red Cross.

Mr. Scoville said that he intended to make good his warning that the first serious offender against the new wheat sales rules will be put out of business and intimated that a case which has been under investigation for several weeks would soon be disposed of by the issuance of an unfair order which, while it runs, will forbid licensed wholesalers from selling foodstuffs to the convicted dealer.

COAL SAVING HOMES OPPOSED

Garfield Disapproves of Economy Liable to Increase Influenza Peril.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The saving of coal at the expense of heating homes and apartments during chilly weather this autumn, thus causing the spread of influenza through occupancy of cold rooms, was decreed yesterday by Fuel Administrator Garfield, and other Fuel Administration officials. No restrictions are in effect which prevent heating of dwellings and apartments whenever low temperatures make it expedient to do so. In every case where it is necessary to comfort or the prevention of disease and sickness fires should be maintained in homes, but with care to prevent the waste of coal. In a number of Eastern cities where the influenza epidemic has gained a strong foothold the belief has been expressed that cold homes are partly responsible for the spread. Dr. Garfield declared that adequate heat should be provided in all of the places used for living purposes.

Coal for homes and apartment buildings is at the head of the preference list for this purpose is being allotted before it is distributed for any other purpose. The utmost effort will be made by Dr. Garfield and officials of the War Industries Board to supply coal for residence purposes during the winter even at the expense of closing down non-essential industries and non-war activities.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

Washington, Oct. 10.—Penetration of the German main line of resistance in the great odds is reported in General Pershing's communiqué. East of the Meuse further gains were made during the day, in spite of violent counter attacks, while in the Argonne forest the Americans forced captured important heights south of Marq and joined with the French at Lancon. More than 2,000 additional prisoners are reported.

The communiqué follows: "East of the Meuse our troops maintained their yesterday's advance in spite of violent and repeated counter attacks and progressed to the southern outskirts of Silvy and into the Bois de Chaume. West of the Meuse, assisted by friendly divisions, we have penetrated the enemy's main line of resistance between Cunel and Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon. In the Argonne forest we have taken important heights south of Marq. Over 2,000 additional prisoners have been taken."

London, Oct. 10.—The attack of the Angles on the German line in the Argonne forest, which was reported yesterday evening in continuing advance, according to Field Marshal Haig's report today. The British now are within two miles of Le Cateau.

Sauvages and Noyelles have been captured. Further progress was made by the British last night towards the northern part of the present battle front, to the east of Cambrai. Fighting continues southeast of Cambrai, on both sides of Caubry, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

The capture of Saulvaux and Noyelles represents a British advance in the district east of Lens. Between Lens and the Scarpe the British also are advancing and are in touch with the Germans to the west of the line of the Valenciennes, Lazerlo-Equerchin and Rouvry.

The statement reads: "We continued to advance yesterday and yesterday evening in the face of increasing resistance and early in the night advanced detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Leateau road within two miles of Le Cateau."

"Fighting is taking place south of the main road on both sides of Caubry, and also east of Cambrai, where we have made progress."

"In the sector between the Scarpe and Lens our patrols are in touch with the enemy west of the general line of Vitry-en-Artois, Azeil-les-Equerchin, and Rouvry. We have gained possession of Saulvaux and Noyelles."

Paris, Oct. 10.—French troops advancing east of the St. Quentin-Le Cateau railroad captured St. Quentin, and reached Fontaine Notre Dame, and reached Fontaine Notre Dame, as well as Fonsomme, it is officially announced.

In fighting north of the Aisne, French pressure resulted in arresting the plateau de Croix-Sans-Tete from the Germans while farther east a crossing of the Aisne canal was effected in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres.

Attacking vigorously in the Champagne, the French captured Liry, two miles west of Monthois.

The statement reads: "During the night the result of the enemy continued to the east of St. Quentin, the French occupying the Bois Landrincourt and passing beyond Beutoux and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. "North of the Aisne the French pressed the enemy with vigor in the region east of Ostel. French troops hold the plateau de Croix-Sans-Tete. They crossed the Aisne canal east of the region of Villers-en-Prayeres."

"In the Champagne an attack vigorously carried out has enabled us to capture Liry and make prisoners."

DID PATROLMAN RAD ON SPEEDY INFORMATION?

Evidence Offered in Baby Doll Case to Justify Raid on Dive.

Thursday, Oct. 10
Admission of testimony of Police Lieutenant James Walker to show that the police acted on speedy information in raiding the Keystone club last December, reversal of a ruling made yesterday by Judge J. H. Reed in which he said the police were not justified in the raid because they had no warrants, admission of the testimony of John Sterback, ruled out yesterday, and the story of Policeman Thomas N. McNamara were the features of the trial of William Thomas and Jacob Hawkins in the Superior court today for the murder of Norris Pannill.

McNamara told at considerable length the story of the shooting, and testified that as he looked through the loop hole of the door of the Keystone club he saw "Texes" fire three shots with a nickel plated revolver, two of which struck himself. Pannill was in the doorway at the time, having been driven back to the club by Sergt. Burns and McNamara.

Lieut. Walker was the first witness and told of receiving a complaint over the telephone from some man who said he had been assaulted at the Keystone club. Attorney Lewis for the defense objected to the admission of the testimony, was overruled, and filed an exception.

After Walker's testimony Judge Foster for the state moved for the admission of the testimony of Sterback, ruled out yesterday. After considerable argument, Judge Reed said that in his ruling of yesterday he had not taken in the full scope of the statute under which the police acted. He said the police were justified in acting on speedy information, and said the use of modern inventions could not be excluded, and he could admit the contention of Attorney Lewis that a complaint over the telephone is hearsay, Attorney Lewis filed exceptions to the ruling.

Walker said he had been called about 12:30 on the telephone by some one who said he had been assaulted in the Keystone club. Later he was called again and assigned Patrolman Reed to get Sergt. Burns and make an investigation. The man who called did not give his name.

There was another argument over the admission of testimony by Sterback, but Judge Reed admitted it. Sterback testified that he was in the club, saw Thomas strike a white man, and that he saw the man strike Sterback. He did not know who the man was, what started the row, or how it ended. Sterback heard no shots while he was in the club.

Policeman Thomas N. McNamara was the principal witness of the forenoon session, and was still on the stand under cross examination when recess was taken for lunch.

McNamara told of going to the club with Sergt. Burns and Policeman Greene, and hearing three shots fired inside the club, apparently from the rear. He was near the door at that time. They demanded admission and were refused the door being slammed, and he heard "Texes" shout "Open the door."

McNamara said he looked through the peep hole and saw Texas blaze away three shots from a nickel plated revolver. Pannill was in the doorway at the time. Two of the shots struck McNamara. The three, McNamara, Pannill and Burns, backed out of the doorway and Pannill was ordered to go to Gilbert street. McNamara watched him until near the corner when a crowd coming out of a restaurant shut off his view. McNamara then told at length his doings of the night until early morning.

He told of an arm waving a "gun" from the doorway and of Burns being ordered to go to Gilbert street. McNamara watched him until near the corner when a crowd coming out of a restaurant shut off his view. McNamara then told at length his doings of the night until early morning.

Following the conference with Mr. Williams, a telegram was sent to Mr. Hoover by the New York City food authorities, stating that the league could not agree to modify its prices after which Mr. Hoover asked the league to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors and send an official representative who brought a request from Mr. Hoover which was interpreted by his representative and by the league directors as an ultimatum to arbitrarily reduce the October price. Mr. Hoover stated that the acceptance of his request would be a material assistance to him in his war effort.

The league believes that Mr. Hoover intends to be absolutely just, but that he misunderstands the situation. Mr. Hoover has announced that a conference will be called in the near future to determine prices and at such conference the league hopes to be able to explain the farmer's position.

With the American Army in Field, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—An instance of cowardly treachery on the part of a captured German officer who had been helped by an American officer is told by Lieutenant Edward Nichols, of Jamaica, N. Y.

After the last big drive of the Allies in August, Lieutenant Nichols was placed in charge of a company of soldiers whose task it was to clear the field of American dead and wounded. Although his duties did not require him to aid the German wounded on the field until the Americans were disposed of, Lieutenant Nichols, who is only 23 years old, went to the assistance of a German infantry officer who seemed more than any of his comrades to be in need of succor.

The lieutenant was in the act of unfastening his canteen and giving the wounded man a drink of water when the German drew a revolver while the unsuspecting American's face was turned, and aimed it at the head of his rescuer.

MILK PRICE FOR OCTOBER REDUCED BY FOOD CONTROL

Request by Hoover Accepted As An Order by Dairy-mens League.

An action has just been taken which will materially effect every dairyman in the country. The Dairy-mens League price for October milk of \$3.65 per hundred has been reduced by the United States Food Administration to \$3.57 per hundred, and the new base price zone established by the league for October as 250 miles from New York has been changed back to 150 miles as it was before October.

At a special meeting of the League Board of Directors called at the request of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator in New York Oct. 2 and 3, the directors were read a request which was practically an ultimatum ordering them to accept the above price and conditions. There being no choice in the matter, the directors passed a resolution advising its members to comply with such request.

The October price was not set arbitrarily by the league but came as a result of a careful and scientific investigation of a great amount of evidence bearing on the costs of milk production. Dr. Warren of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca and several other scientists of the country have found from many surveys and the costs of production and from evidence given before milk commissions, the quantities of the different factors such as feed, hay, labor, etc., which are required to produce 100 pounds of milk. These amounts have been assembled in a formula known in the trade as the Warren formula.

Several conferences for the purpose of determining the price for October were held between the dealers and representatives of the league in September and at many of these conferences representatives of the Food Administration were present. The use of the formula was agreed to and an agreement for October milk, except the price of labor, was reached, and it was agreed that the dealers should be sold in New York City for more than 15¢ a quart. The executive committee replied to Mr. Williams that they were unable to reduce the price because it only represented the costs of production to farmers and that in any case it was for October price, and the league maintained that it should be at least 35¢. Because of the disagreement on this factor and also the fact that the dealers would not agree to extending the zone to 250 miles, no agreement was reached, and the time for putting out the October contracts was approaching, the league determined the October costs of milk by use of the Warren formula and announced the result which was \$3.65 per 100.

After the announcement of the league price, contracts were put out and accepted by the dealers, and prices were announced and posted at most stations in league territory. On Sept. 28, three days before the October contracts was asked by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City to rescind its contracts and reduce the price for October milk to \$3.57 per 100. The dealers should be sold in New York City for more than 15¢ a quart. The executive committee replied to Mr. Williams that they were unable to reduce the price because it only represented the costs of production to farmers and that in any case it was for October price, and the league maintained that it should be at least 35¢. Because of the disagreement on this factor and also the fact that the dealers would not agree to extending the zone to 250 miles, no agreement was reached, and the time for putting out the October contracts was approaching, the league determined the October costs of milk by use of the Warren formula and announced the result which was \$3.65 per 100.

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TREACHERY OF HUN OFFICER ON BATTLEFIELD

With the American Army in Field, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—An instance of cowardly treachery on the part of a captured German officer who had been helped by an American officer is told by Lieutenant Edward Nichols, of Jamaica, N. Y.

After the last big drive of the Allies in August, Lieutenant Nichols was placed in charge of a company of soldiers whose task it was to clear the field of American dead and wounded. Although his duties did not require him to aid the German wounded on the field until the Americans were disposed of, Lieutenant Nichols, who is only 23 years old, went to the assistance of a German infantry officer who seemed more than any of his comrades to be in need of succor.

The lieutenant was in the act of unfastening his canteen and giving the wounded man a drink of water when the German drew a revolver while the unsuspecting American's face was turned, and aimed it at the head of his rescuer.

Before he could pull the trigger, however, a quick-witted American sergeant plunged his bayonet through the German's heart. The German's act was condemned even by his captured comrades.

CAPT. GRANDAGE SUCCUMBS TO THE GRIP AT DEVENS

Former Bridgeport Dentist Dies Suddenly From Prevailing Influenza.

Tuesday, Oct. 8
Word was received in this city today of the death yesterday at Camp Devens, Mass., of Capt. Walter Grandage, formerly of Bridgeport, and a captain in the Dental service of the U. S. Army. Captain Grandage formerly practiced his profession of dentistry at 986 Stratford avenue and lived with his wife at 37 Baldwin street until his entry into the service about the time of the first draft.

Capt. Grandage had been ill for some time with influenza, but was believed to be on the way to recovery and was up and about the camp. There was a sudden relapse yesterday, and he died before members of his family could reach his side.

Capt. Grandage is survived by his wife, his father and mother, a brother and a sister, who now reside in Stratford. His family came from Derby some time ago. His brother, Herbert Grandage, is employed at the Bald Machine Works in Stratford.

Capt. Grandage was first assigned to Camp Devens after his entry into the service, but later was transferred to Fort Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y., where he remained several months. He was again sent to Devens, and was the senior captain in the Dental service of the army at that post.

Members of Capt. Grandage's family have gone to Devens. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

SPECIAL EXAMS TO BE HELD HERE FOR U. S. WORK

Civil Service Examiner Wallace H. Smith announced today that within three weeks, special examinations would be held in this city for the appointment to government service in Washington and elsewhere, of stenographers and typewriters.

Mr. Smith announced that successful applicants would receive notification within five days after the examination and that others would know of their failure when they did not receive notice.

There is an urgent need by the government at the present time for stenographers and typewriters and all men and women trained in this line of work should get in communication with Mr. Smith or William Paul at the local Federal building at the corner of Broad and Cannon streets.

Olis E. Showley, a private attached to the Medical Corps of the 148th Field Artillery, one of the speakers of the Fourth Liberty Loan, was shot in the back by a wounded German soldier, whom he had just attended. The boy used his revolver just as Showley turned his back. This happened May 22, 1918.

Showley was severely injured, and has to wear a plaster of Paris cast, which the doctors think he will not be able to take off for years. His home is in San Diego, California.

SENATOR HEAD RENOMINATED
Greenwich, Oct. 9.—Senator James R. Mead was renominated for the Senate by the Republican convention for the 27th district yesterday.

MONROE

Oliver Blakeman received word from his son, Oliver Blakeman, Jr., attending school in Northfield, Mass., that he was dangerously ill and Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman left at once for Northfield, and have phoned home saying he was a trifle better.

The household goods of Rev. and Mrs. Arthur E. Richmond were moved to Trumbull last Wednesday by Merwin W. Johnson, where he will be pastor of the Congregational church, but will preach here until October 13.

lecting clothing for the Belgians at present.

D. A. Green of Norwalk visited the local schools on Tuesday.

Miss Ella Hayes has closed her home for the winter and will spend the winter with her nephew, Elmer Hayes, in Bridgeport.

Hobart Bradley and Miss Gladys Osborne of Bridgeport visited Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Osborne.

Howard Edwards has been unable to work in Bridgeport this week as he has been quite ill.

Mrs. Charles Gaines, Mrs. Roger Spencer and two children of Hartford have been guests of Henry Seeley.

The Red Cross auxiliary met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. George Smith.

Miss Florence Richards has accepted a position at B. Hawley & Co.'s store.

Friends of Mrs. John Hinkley will be sorry to learn she is quite ill at the present time.

Sherman Corning has a new bicycle.

Mrs. Charles Ensign of Trumbull has visited at her home here.

Several of the local ladies met at Mrs. Charles Nichols' on Tuesday afternoon and made a quantity of jam for the soldiers.

Edward Corning of Sandy Hook has visited his grandmother, Mrs. Edward Corning.

Mrs. Emily D. Leavenworth has returned home after spending two weeks with friends in Shelton.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, lb. 57 1-2@58c; extras, 57c; dairy, tubs, finest, 56@56 1-2c; good to prime, 53@55c.